The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1907. NO. 12

First "New" Primaries Held Saturday.

Election Day in Mapleton and Union Township Passes by Quietly.

News Comes in Slow.

Not much enthusiasm was aroused Saturday in Mapleton on account of the primary election. Only a small vote was polled here anc in the adjoining community. This is prrtly due to the weather and partly due to the fact that in this and surrounding neighborhoods that it was a walkover for Mr. Wright for Associate Judge and Mr. Dell for Director of the Poor. All that can be learned so far points strongly for Mr. Dell, while Mr. Lightner has run strong for Associate Judge in many parts of the county.

The Magic No. 3.

Number three is a wonderful mascot for Geo. H. Parris, of Cedar Grove, Me., according to a letter which reads: "After suffering much with liver and kidney trouble, and becoming greatly discouraged by the failure to find relief, I tried Electric Bitters, and as a result I am a well man to-day. The first bottle relieved and three bottles bottles completed the cure." Guaranteed best remedy for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, by Wright & Dell. 50c.

He Fired the Stick.

"I have fired the stick I've carried over 40 years, on account of a sore that resisted every kind of treatment, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve; that has healed the sore and made me a happy man," writes John Garrett, of North Mills, N. C. Guaranteed for Piles, Burns etc., by Wright & Dell. 25c.

RECENT DEATHS.

BANKS.

William Banks died on Monday at 2 o'clock as a resnlt of a stroke of paralysis. The deceased is survived by his wife and one son.

HILDEBRAND.

The hearts of many were saddened last Sunday morning when the news reached them of the death of Ethel Corenne Hildebrand of Saltillo. Her illness was of short duration having been taken on Tuesday previous to her death on Sunday but her ailment gave no evidence of anything serious until Friday when it was found diphtheria had fully devolped and Sunday morning at 4 A. M. her spirit took its immortal flight to the realms beyond the skies. Ethel was a lovely child posessed of a most affectionate winning way, very popular among both old and young and her sudden demise will be mourned by a host of friends. It has been beautiful said that "to know her was to love her." With the immediate family we shall miss her and unite in the sad thoughts that a good promising child has been too early called from our midst. Ethel Corenne Hildebrand was born November 7, 1895, died May 26, 1907 hence was aged 11yrs. 6m. and 19days. Besides her parents she is survived by three brothers all of whom were absent at the time of her death but present to witness the last sad rites of one most dear to their hearts. They are as follows: Aubrey of New York City, Edward of Duquesne, and Walter of Mt. Union also by one sister Florence at home. Funeral services were conducted by Mr. John Senft at her home in Saltillo on Monday afternoon. At the funeral two favorite hymns of Ethels were sung: "Does Jesus Care", and "My Savior First of All"; also "We'll Never Say Good Bye in Heaven," Interment in the Saltillo Cemetery. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family and would ask them to lean upon Him whose arms is strong, whose power is Almighty and who has assured us that though we be cast down yet shall we be lifted up.

God needed one more loving child,
Amidst His shining band,
And so He bent with loving smile,
And clasp our sisters hand,

PERSONAL NOTES.

"Welcome the Coming, Speed the Parting Guest."

—Jacob Edgein and son were Maple- visitors on Thursday.

—Bert Banks and wife visited the parental home last week.

—James Harpster and family spent a part of last week in Petersburg.

—Samuel Henderson and son Harry, spent Memorial Day in Altoona.

—John G. Gillam, of Huntingdon, spent a part of Monday in town.

—Landis Himes, of Altoona, visited wife and friends in town last week.

—George Hughes, of Juniata, was a Mapleton visitor on Memorial Day.

—M. L. Rex and wife, spent a few hours in Mill Creek on Memorial Day.

—E. S. Chilcott esq. of Colfax was a busines caller at the Item office last week.

—Mrs. Albert Stever and son, of Huntingdon, were Mapleton visitors last week.

—W. H. Wilson and family, of Mt. Union spent part of Memorial Day in town.

—Victor Brumbaugh and wife of Lewistown, were guests of parents and friends in town.

—Mr. William Park, wife and son visited at the home of their son, Otis Park, Monday.

—Miss Lottie Sollers, of Saltillo, visited at the home of Otis Park Monday and Tuesday.

—Mrs. Al Wilson and daughter, of Huntingdon, spent Memorial Day in Mapleton.

—Mrs. M. L. Neice and daughter, Viola are spending a week with friends in Huntingdon.

—Mrs. Carrie Wilson and sister Miss Mattie Himes, of Braddock, visited in town last week.

—Mrs. Charles Foster and daughter arrived home Monday from a week's visit in Trough Creek.

—Miles Montgomery and daughter, of Altoona, spent Memorial Day among friends in Mapleton.

—Ross Beale and wife visited Mrs. Beale's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh last week.

—Mrs. Asenith McClure and son, of Port Royal are visiting at the home of Elmer E. Bell this week.

—Roy Menold, of Mill Creek, and Miss Miller, of Alexandria, spene Sunday evening at the home of D. B. Miller.

—Oscar Park, wife and two children of Williamsburg, spent a few hours with the formers brother Otis, in town Monday.

—Dr. Frank Chilcott and two sons, of Osborne, Kansas are visiting his old home in Trough Creek in hopes of recuperating his health.

—Wm. Greenland and family, of Clay township spent a few days last week at the home of their daughter Mrs. Clarence Coder.

—Mrs. Weimer, of Huntingdon, sister of Mrs. B. F. Baker, stopped in Mapleton over night as they came home from the funeral of their last brother who was buried last week.

—H. F. Rosensteel and wife, Henry McDonald and wife, Harry Wicks and family and John Long and wife were called home on account of the illness of Mrs. Long and Mrs. McDonald.

—G. W. Wright and wife, Mrs. Emeline Dell, Mrs. J. W. Stombaugh and Alvin Decker and wife were among those who attended the unveiling of the Soldiers Monument at Bowmans Chapel.

Remarkable Rescue.

That truth is stranger than fiction, has once more been demonstrated in the little town of Fedora, Tenn., the residence of C. V. Pepper. He writes: "I was in bed entirely disabled with hemorrhages of the lungs and throat. Doctors failed to help me, and all hope had fled when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery. Then instant relief came. The coughing soon ceased; the bleeding diminised rapidly. and in three weeks I was able to go to work." Guaranteed for coughs and colds 50c. and $1.00, at Wright & Dell's store. Trial bottle free.

The Baseball Season is Open in Earnest.

Doings of Mapleton's Three Teams During the Past Week.

Schedule is Being Arranged.

May 30 was the first real day in Mapleton's base ball season. Burnham's team was on our grounds for a double header and lost both games by the scores of 23-5 and 16--6 respectively. The playing on Mapleton's side showed team work and results of practice.

The same day a team of Mapleton reserves went to Williamsburg and were defeated by 13—9. The Williamsburg Record comments on the game as follows; From the 3d inning to the 6th the visitors scored regularly till the score stood at 9—9. The Tigers made four more runs making the score at the end of the game 13—9 in favor of Williamsburg.

On Friday afternoon a Mount Union team of boys about 16 years of age played Mapleton's juvenile team. The score was 8—6 in Mapleton's favor.

WANTED—Regular boarders at the Clairndon Hotel. Rates reasonable.

LOST—A Roman gold locket containing pictures of two young men. No monogram. Small set on one side. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to this office.

Deeds Recently Recorded.

Allison Black to Margaret Clark, Carbon, $1.

Richard D. Whitsel, Admr., to James Latherow, Clay, $1250.

Elizabeth Stewart's Exr. to Sarah F. Stewart, Alexandria, $1.

I. F. Goshorn and wife to William R. Gilliland, Tell, $1150.

Clark Grazier et ux to Jefferson Deters Warriorsmark, $150.

E. E. Enyeart to Penn. R. R. Co. Spruce Creek, $1200.

Alice J. Crum and husband to Joseph A. Baker, Newberg, $100.

Shirley E. Doyle and wife to Archey C. Brenneman, S. Huntingdon, $1050.

Wm. Bush and wife to A. B. and S. H. Yocum, $40.

Wm. Bush and wife to A. B. and S. H. Yocum, Juniata.

Joseph R. Carmon et al to Ellen Hicks Huntingdon, $475.

Mary M. Shetrom et al to John Hicks, Huntingdon, $500.

Dr. Samuel Gregory and wife to Ollie E. Harrison, Mt. Union, $500.

James M. Shaver and wife to George W. Quarry, Shirley $200.

James M. Shaver and wife to George W. Quarry, Shirley, $300.

James M. Creen to Walter W. Rumberger, Huntingdon, $2500.

Jno. G. Spangler and wife to Howard L. Stubbs, Mapleton, $1200.

Evaline R. Booher and husband to J. A. Rodgers, Cromwell, $425.

Wm. J. Locke et al to H. R. Locke, Springfield, $1500.

Jane Northway et al to William Black, Broad Top City, $150.

Layette J. Basore and husband to Maria E. Brandt, Shirleysburg, $700.

Mary E. Benton to Amon A. Park, Petersburg, $675.

J. L. Smith and wife to James B. Grove, Rockhill, $95.

E. S. McMurtrie atty in fact to Mary J. Ream et al, Henderson, $300.

Arthur Weston and wife to D. L. Foster, Orbisonia, $500.

Mt. Equity Coal Co. to Huntingdon & B. T. R. R. Co., Carbon, $100.

James W. Russell et ux to same as the preceeding, Hopewell; $1050.

Jno. W. Carbaugh and wife to ditto, Hopewell, $800.

Isaac Weaver and wife, ditto, Hopewell, $1050.

Mary E. C. Lotz et al to Daniel S. Brandt, Shirey, $3005.

Marie E. Brandt et al to Daniel S. Brandt, Shirley, $3,000.

Henry Hudson et al to Chas R. McCarthy, Clay, $5.

LOCAL NEWS.

Brief Items of Happenings in and About the Town.

A Children's Day service will be held in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, also one to be held in the Methodist church Sunday evening at 7.30 oclock. All are cordially invited to attend both of these services.

After seeing 7 years' service as sergeant of the Second infantry, and two years of special service as drill master at the barracks, Sergeant L. C. Dysert, of the 12th company of instruction, received an honorable discharge from the service and will join the ranks of the sub-carriers at the postoffice. Sergeant Dysart passed the civil service examination with a high grade and was accepted by Post master Krumm.—Columbus Dispatch.

Newton Hamilton Herald:—At a congregational meeting in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday afternoon, moderated by Dr. Mudge, of Lewistown, a unanimous call was made for the services of Rev. Elward A. Snook, of Springfield, W. Va. In the evening of the same day the Mapleton congregation, which is a part of this charge took the same action. It is said that Rev. Snook will accept this call and become the pastor of these churches.

Just why some men will say the United States is the greatest country on earth, which is true, but in almost the same breath will denounce and brand our statesmen, law makers and public official from President of the United States down to High Constable of the smallest village, as liars cut-throats and thieves, we are at a loss to know. It's true, no doubt, there are some dishonest men in politics, and equally true that we have the same class of men in professions of life. Let a man do a good deed in this world and it is scarcely ever mentioned, but let him make some little error, and how ready some people are to herald the story broad-cast throughout the land regardless of whether it be true or false. It however appears to be human nature to find fault with others forgetful of the fact that we ourselves are not perfect.

Religious News!!

The Philadelphia Press is publishing a series of religious articles on Saturdays by William T. Ellis, who writes on the subject in a versatile and interesting manner.

The Press also publishes one-quarter of a page of church news notes each Saturday of all denominations, and is securing many new subscribers, everywhere, particularly from clergymen and others interested in church work.

Notice.

Sealed bids for letting of contract for changing of road from a point near John Kilgores to a point near Elmer Hooper's on the road leading from Smith Valley to Mapleton a distance of 40 to 50 rods of road to be raised 3ft. above present level and to be made 16ft. wide with one passing place 20 ft. wide, said road to have a ditch at the upper side of sufficient size to carry the water off the road and to be taken across the road in trunks or pipes provided by the supervisors for that purpose such trunks or pipes to be placed in the road by the contractor will be received by the secretary of the board of supervisors on the ground on Sat. June 15 1907 between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. T. Boring.
W. A. Crotsley.
J. C. Dell.
Supervisors.

W. A. Crotsley Sec.

Frances T. Woods and husband to Jennie F. Woods. Mt. Union $1.

W. H. Woods and wife to Geo. M. Woods, Huntingdon, $200.

Annie E. Stonerod et al to Trustees M. E. Church Birmingham, $900.

Milton K. Foster and wife to H. E. Murphy, Huntingdon, $500.

Charles H. Boyer ex. to A. B. McElwee Huntingdon, $1900.

Mary B. Shuss and husband to Milton L. Decker, Huntingdon, $600.

Linnie A. Fritcher to Samuel I. Spyker Huntingdon, deeds of assignment.

Martin K. Piper et at to Harry J. Buckley, Tod $2500.

Emma Coulter et al to Howard Allison Tell, $525.

Monument Unveiled at Bowman's Chapel.

Imposing Ceremonies Participated in By Patriotic Citizens of that Community.

P. O. S. of A. Started Move.

What proved to be the most beautiful, touching and imposing ceremonies ever seen by an audience in this neighborhood occurred at Bowman's Chapel in Smith Valley on the 30th ult. when the monument in the dead in unknown graves was unveiled. The idea has been talked of before by people of this neighborhood who have friends buried in unknown graves, gallant soldiers who lost their lives in defence of the country and who starved in southern prisons. It remained, however, for W. C. No. 662 at Latta Grove to suggest that action be taken. The camp and the citizens co-operated in the undertaking and the beautiful monument is the result.

The day dawned beautiful. A vast audiance assembled at the church at 10 a. m. and soon after moved to the cemetery. At the cemetery after the opening services Mr. J. Frank Wright was introduced as the first speaker. His address was chiefly historical, relating the stories of the engagement in which the unknown dead had fought. At the close of this touching address the monument was unveiled. The flag covering being lifted by Misses Effie Dell and Retta Lynn. At this impressive time 'America' was sung. Then followed addresses by Rev. Dr. Forgeus, Wm. Reed, Esq., and Dr. Hamilton. The company then adjoined to the church. After music by a chorus of little girls the Memorial oration of the occasion was delivered by Prof. Johnston, of Juniata College. The wise selection of excellent speakers, the beautiful day, the impressive music and the lofty, generous purpose all helped to make the occasion one to be remembered always by those who were present.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

No man is as wicked as his thoughts.

A whittler never whittles his own furniture.

Being out of a job sort of tames a man down.

What a lot of things people hide from each other!

A man is always at least as old as he confesses to being.

Men have failed in business for every reason but lack of advice,

We are all inclined to waste powder when the enemy is not in sight.

One of the most difficult things in the world is to learn to take a hint readily.

It isn't necessary to go very far from home in order to become a stranger.

The unpopularity of millionaires, however, is not what causes the comparatively small number of them.—Atchison Globe.

How Rossetti First Met His Wife.

It was Millais' picture, "Ophelia," exhibited at the academy in 1852, that provided his friend and brother preraphaelite, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, with a wife. Millais had been altogether at a loss for a suitable model for his picture, but at length secured one in the person of a charming young lady who was employed as an assistant behind the counter of a bonnet shop. She was the daughter of a Sheffield tradesman, a beautiful and lovable girl with a wealth of golden hair, by name Elizabeth Siddal. Young Rossetti straightway fell deeply in love with the fair model. He taught her to paint and ultimately married her.

Man's Precious Rib.

A young lady having asked a surgeon why woman was made from the rib of a man in preference to another bone, he gave her the following gallant answer:

"She was not taken from the head lest she should rule, nor from his feet lest he should trample upon her, but she was taken from his side that she might be his equal; from under his arm, that he might protect her; from near his heart, that he might cherish and love her."—Houston Chronicle.

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—Emerson.

SEVEN AGES OF WHEELS.

A wicker carriage we provide
In which the baby first may ride.

With kilts, a yellow cart arrives,—
A doubtful billy-goat he drives.

In knickerbockers, down the pike
He circuses upon his bike.

The age of love and gasolene
Demands a sixty-horse machine.

The years advance; he rides afar
In his palatial private car.

Old, feeble, if the day be fair,
His valet wheels him in his chair.

Then one last trip he takes on wheels,
His head no higher than his heels.
—Frank Roe Batchelder, in Puck.

CONSOLATION.

By Nellie K. Blissett.

"If it's any consolation to either of us," Harley said, with a glance at the girl beside him, "I hear we've behaved splendidly."

The girl poked the gravel with the point of her parasol, and avoided his eye.

"I wonder," she reflected, slowly, "whether you find it a consolation."

"I'm wondering," he retorted, "whether you do."

"But what else," she questioned with a touch of contempt, "could we have done?'

It was Harley's turn to poke the gravel.

"Well, the chief point in our favor," he explained, "seems to be that we didn't mope—in the middle of the season, with so many anxious hostesses depending upon the support of our brilliant and successful presence. We showed pluck. We didn't wear our mangled and bleeding hearts upon our sleeves, and retire into a corner to bewail our forsaken lot. Every one admits, with extraordinary generosity, that we had every right to do so—but we didn't. No, we said—in effect—'Hang the faithless pair! They're not worth our tears'—and society is grateful to us accordingly."

He paused and looked at her wth interest. She continued to poke the gravel.

"After all," she answered, "moping wasn't much good, under the circumstances. They were married. And—supposing things hadn't gone so far as that—they didn't want us. They took their own way out of the difficulty without consulting us. I think it would have been better if they had given us a chance of surrendering our rights to them willingly, but that's a mere detail."

She fell upon the gravel with renewed vigor. Harley watched her.

"Would you," he said at last, "have surrendered your—rights—in such a spirit of self-sacrificing readiness?"

"I wasn't Archie Lovell's jailer," she retorted, a little haughtily. "I was merely the girl he was engaged to."

"Exactly," he rejoined with warmth. "That's what I told Angela Coventry—I mean, of course, Mrs. Lovell. They might at least have given us the chance of being generous."

"They chose," she said coldly, "to consider us their jailers. They chose to make a violent escape from our—our custody. They assumed bolts and bars. I always used to think elopments so romantic—in books. That was because I never considered the feelings of the people left behind. Now," she added, with a laugh, "I've been left behind myself—I know what it feels like."

"It isn't," Harley suggested, "the most gratifying of sensations."

"It isn't. And our only consolation," she declared with irony, "is to be told that we've behaved splendidly—we haven't moped!"

The gravel flew before the tip of her parasol, Harley looked thoughtfully at the ruin she was making.

"It hasn't," he admitted presently, "been my only consolation. I had another consolation, too."

"What was that?" she inquired with interest.

"Well—if you want to know—it was the fact that you were taking it so pluckily. If it hadn't been for your example"—there was the ghost of a twinkle in his eye—"I almost think I should have been tempted to mope. Think of that!"

"My example!"

"Precisely. You carried it off so well that I had to play up. We were both in the same dilemma—we were both cast for the ignominous role of The Forsaken. And I imagined, naturally, that it would be worse for you."

He cast a sharp glance at her. She looked fixedly at the gravel.

"It was worse for you—naturally," he repeated, with emphasis.

"I don't see exactly why," she said, in a low voice. "Go on."

"And I felt myself responsible, too, in a way. I felt that if I had been able to hold Angela, you wouldn't have lost Archie. But I wasn't able. If she ever cared for me, I wasn't able to make her keep on caring. . . There was something wrong somewhere, wasn't there?"

He paused for an answer. She shook her head.

"I don't believe," she said, with sudden frankness, "that she was half good enough for you—I never did."

"That's odd," he said with a laugh, "because I've always doubted whether Archie was half good enough for you."

"The point is," the girl said seriously, "not that a person's good enough for you, but that you want him—or her. Isn't that it?"

"The point is," he returned, "that—as you said just now—they didn't want us."

"But you wanted her," she persisted.

He reflected for a moment.

"At any rate," he admitted cautiously, "I thought I did. I don't know whether I ought to ask, but you— you really did him the honor to want—him?"

"I—oh, I thought I did, too," she answered, "if it comes to that."

There was a brief silence.

"I wonder," he remarked suddenly, "why we're not both heartbroken? We ought to be, you know. Hasn't it occurred to you as odd that we're not?"

"Aren't we?" she said, with rather elaborate indifference.

"Personally, I'm not—not a bit. I was at first. For 24 hours I was awfully hard hit. It isn't a nice trick to play a man, you know, to bolt with his best friend a fortnight before the wedding?"

"It was, perhaps, better," she suggested, "than bolting a fortnight after the wedding."

"You couldn't expect me," he protested, "to see it in that cold blooded and philosophical light. No, I don't mind admitting that at first I was awfully hard hit. Then I thought of you."

"Thanks." Her tone was dry. "Did the thought of me comfort you?"

"Well—I—thought you'd be awfully hard hit, too," he explained rather lamely.

"So I was at first," she admitted incautiously.

There was a pause. She forgot to torture the gravel.

"How long," he inquired delicately, "did it last?"

"It?"—

"The first agony," he said, with solemnity.

A smile crept into her eyes.

"About—about 24 hours—and half a minute," she confessed.

"I told you," he said triumphantly, "that it was worse for you than it was for me!"

"By half a minute," she retorted. "Then"—

"Well?" he murmured.

"Oh, then I remembered you. But that didn't," she added hastily, "console me in the least. It made me worse."

"Worse!"

"I had to be sorry for you, as well as for myself. Don't you see?"

Her tone was a shade impatient. He reflected for a moment or two.

"If I'd known that," he said at last, "it would have made my recovery much more rapid. I should have felt it my duty," there was a touch of laughter in his tone—"to avoid giving you more cause for distress than you had already. I should have felt that 24 hours of despair were exactly 23 hours and 59 minutes too long. . . I suppose," he hinted, "that we must concede the other minute to blighted affection."

"Wouldn't it be more truthful," she suggested, "if we conceded it to—propriety?"

"I shouldn't have dared to mention propriety," he replied gayly, "but I can't deny that I thought of it. . . After all, they didn't want us. Why in the world should we pay them the undeserved compliment of continuing, under such unpromising circumstances to want them?"

"I shouldn't have been practical enough to put such an admirably sensible idea into words," she returned, smiling at the handle of her parasol, "but I must admit that it did occur to me."

"It would have helped me enormously," he declared, "if I could have supposed it possible that you might think like that.'"

"It seems to me," she returned, not without an attempt at condemnation, "that you really weren't in need of any help. Your recovery was quite rapid enough as it was. . . If it isn't the direst heresy to say so, I'm beginning to wonder whether you—whether you ever cared for Angela at all."

"If it isn't the most confounded impertinence on my part to hint at such a possibility," he confessed softly, "I'm on the point of asking myself whether we were—perhaps—not absolutely desolated by the fact that they didn't want us."

Her head drooped a little. There was laughter in her eyes.

"It's quite too extraordinary," she said, "but the possibility is in the act of occurring to me, too."

He moved a shade nearer to her on the garden seat.

"There was something wrong somewhere," he reminded her. "What was it? We weren't able to hold them, you know. We didn't know the reason at the time, or we should of course, have set the poor things free. We didn't realize, either of us, that we couldn't hold them because we ourselves cared for—well, say, other people."

"Other people?"

"Say you—and me," he suggested, vaguely, "I for you, and you for"—

"But in that case," she said, with delightful severity, "we're a pair of hypocrites. We haven't behaved splendidly at all—and it's no credit to us that we didn't mope. We—we're horrid shams."

He captured the parasol—and the hand that held it.

"I can't permit you," he declared, "to abuse either of us. Don't say we were hypocrites. At the worst, we only showed a natural talent for the extremely useful art of—consolation!"—The Sketch.

SCHOOLS FOR AERONAUTS.

Germany Has Started One—France Has Long Had Them.

The rapid advance of aeronautics is shown in two reports soon to be published by the Department of Commerce and Labor. It appears that both France and Germany are taking great interest in this branch of science, or industry, but while France has had a school of ballooning in operation for about 100 years, Germany is but now starting one.

Consul Thomas H. Horton reports that Paul Spiegel, a textile manufacturer, is to be the director of the New Aeronautic School, which will be established at Chemnitz, Saxony, May 1. Herr Spiegel has made 6,000 ascents and has delivered many lectures on ballooning. The circular of the school says that "an airship offers to its passengers delights unsurpassed by any other method of travel, and places at the service of the lover of nature the grandest experiences that life on our planet affords."

There have been eight applications for entrance to the school, and only one of them was from Germany. The tuition is placed at $149 a year, payable monthly in advance.

In France instruction in ballooning is given by clubs, of which there are four in Paris and five elsewhere, and by the Government, which has two schools. The objects are sport, scientific study, and experiments, and the encouragement of aeronautics. Young men who become proficient in handling balloons and pass an examination may, when drawn for military service, enter the d'aerostiers, which is part of the regiment of engineers. Most of the ascensions are made with captive balloons.—New York Times.

Snail Sheep Year.

"Most people would be horrified to learn that the finest mutton in the world comes from sheep fattened on snails," says a large breeder of Southdown sheep; "nevertheless it is a fact. In seasons when snails are plentiful the mutton from our sheep has a delicious flavor which it never acquires from the most scientific form of feeding. On the continent a diet of snails is a regular cure for consumptives and is said to fatten and nourish the body in a wonderful way.

"There is a popular superstition," he adds, "that the unique and delicate flavor of Southdown mutton is due largely to the quantity of wild thyme which they crop with the grass in their pastures. But personally I give the snails the greater part of the credit for the safe, plump flesh and the sweetness of flavor in our celebrated sheep. So much is this the case that the saying 'Good snail year, good sheep year,' has become almost a proverb among shepherds and breeders."—London Daily Mail.

Roosevelt's Four Maxims.

Roosevelt's hitherto unpublished maxims were given by Jacob Riis in an address at Philadelphia.

"The President has placed his policy in four hitherto unspoken maxims," said Mr. Riis, "which I will give as guides to you young women:

" 'First—Fit yourself for the work God has for you to do in this world and lose no time about it.

" 'Second—Have all the fun that is coming to you.

" 'Third—Go ahead, do something and be willing to take responsibility.

" 'Fourth—Learn by your mistakes.'

"No one can drive the President. He is always right to himself, in his own judgment. He may do wrong, but I have yet to see him do wrong, and if he does he learns from his errors."

The First Advice.

Client—You have an item in your bill: 'Advice, January 8, six-and-eightpence.' That was a day before I retained you."

Lawyer—I know it. But don't you remember on the 8th I told you you'd better let me take the case for you?

Client—Yes.

Lawyer—Well, my dear sir, that is advice.—Tit-Bits.

Inexplicable.

"Were you in the ark with Noah, Grandpapa?"

"No, my child, I was not in the ark with Noah."

"Then why weren't you drowned?"—Punch.

It is estimated that 113,000 persons in New York City make their living by their wits, which means the lack of wit in others.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Convict Bank Teller.

Thomas W. Harvey, former teller of the defunct Enterprise Bank, at Pittsburg, was convicted on thirty-three counts charging falsification of entries in the bank's books. The maximum punishment on each count is ten years' imprisonment, rendering Harvey liable to a sentence of 330 years. The minimum punishment on each count is five years' imprisonment, making a total of 165 years if he were sentenced on all counts. Judge Nathaniel Ewing has power to suspend sentence on as many counts as he chooses. Harvey was acquitted on three counts, charging abstracting and misapplying funds of the bank.

De Costa Sent to Prison.

William B. De Costa, a negro, convicted of perjury in connection with the trial of Clifford Hooe, a negro coachman, formerly in the employ of Augustus Hartje, was sentenced at Pittsburg to two years in the Western Penitentiary. Hooe is now serving a sentence in the same institution on a similar charge. Augustus Hartje and John L. Welshons are to be tried on charges of conspiracy, and when these cases are disposed of there will remain only indictments against Saab and Anderson, detectives, who have been granted a new trial on the charge of rifling the trunk of Thomas Madine, a coachman, co-respondent in the Hartje divorce case.

Hungry Mother a Forger.

While attempting to pass a forged check on the Hummelstown National Bank Mr. Joseph Bricker, of Waltonville, Dauphin County, was arrested at the Mechanics' Bank, in Harrisburg. Mrs. Bricker was taken to the police station, where she confessed having forged the names of two residents of Middletown on checks for small sums, which she had cashed. She stated that she and her five small children were deserted by her husband a few days ago, and that she had forged the checks to obtain food for herself and children. Her brother offered to make good the forged checks, and she was released.

Arrested Because He Laughs.

Arrested because he laughed, Jacob Young, of Reading, instituted a suit against Trooper William A. Boyd, of Troop C, State Constabulary, to recover $2000 for alleged false and malicious arrest. Bail in the sum of $500 was entered by the trooper. The allegations are that Mr. Young was arrested by Boyd, the latter subsequently explaining: "No charge; but he was arrested for laughing at me." The police released the prisoner.

Splendid Consumption Camp.

The State Forestry Commission, at Harrisburg, arranged for the transfer of 500 acres of the Mont Alto reservation to the State Department of Health for the establishment of one of the camps for combating tuberculosis. The camp will be located near White Pine, a place of many natural advantages, and, as the State has allowed $600,000 for establishment of such camps, the Mont Alto camp will be made a model for the State.

Suffocates in a Bog Upset.

Henry S. Miller, a well known farm implement dealer of Strausstown, was found dead under his wagon in the muddy bed of the abandoned Union canal, near Bernville. One horse was stuck fast in the mud and was still attached to the wagon, and the other was grazing near by. It is thought that the wagon upset in a runaway and that Mr. Miller was suffocated in the bog. He was fifty-two years old.

Morphine Fiend a Suicide.

A man believed to be H. C. Gable, of Lancaster, walked into the lane leading to the farm of Christian Rodkey, at Kinderhook, sat down, and, placing the barrel of a revolver into his mouth, pulled the trigger. The bullet penetrated his brain, causing instant death. A hypodermic syringe, a bottle of morphine and scarred arm tell the cause for suicide.

Will Grow Potatoes.

Lancaster County farmers are beginning to think it may be worth their while to grow potatoes for market as well as corn, wheat and tobacco, and it is reported that the potato acreage in this county this year will be five times as great as it was a few years ago. With old potatoes selling at a dollar a bushel the farmers now look upon the potato as a money making crop.

Discovery of a Spring.

Dr. G. W. Simpson, of Mill Creek, Huntingdon County, while excavating for a cellar underneath a part of his house, which occupies the site of an old fort of the Indian days, discovered a spring of pure water with a flow of 100 gallons per hour, which had been carefully covered up with heavy stones by the pioneer settlers.

Clergy Mustn't Speculate.

Before the close of the Lutheran Synod's final session at Sunbury, the slashing report of the Committee on Resolutions was accepted without dissent. Speculation by the clergy is strongly condemned in the report. A marked tendency in the ministry toward speculative ventures, it was declared, made this resolution a necessity.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ 24½	@ $	25
Firsts	23	@	24
State dairy, finest	—	@	24
Good to prime	22	@	23
Factory, thirds to firsts	16	@	21
BEANS.			
Marrow, choice	2 20	@	2 25
Medium, choice	1 70	@	1 75
Red kidney, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Pea	1 80	@	1 85
White kidney	2 80	@	2 85
Yellow eye	1 75	@	1 80
Black turtle soup	1 75	@	1 80
Lima, Cal	3 25	@	3 35
CHEESE.			
State, full cream, fancy	12	@	12¼
Small	12¼	@	12½
Part skims, good to prime	6¼	@	7¼
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	19
State—Good to choice	18	@	18½
Western—Firsts	16½	@	17
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Russet, per bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Ben Davis, per bbl	4 50	@	5 25
Baldwin, per bbl	5 00	@	5 75
Strawberries, per qt	6	@	11
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	16
Chickens, spring, per lb	—	@	33
Roosters, per lb	—	@	10
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	14
Ducks, per lb	—	@	13½
Geese, per lb	8	@	10
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	14
Fowls, per lb	11	@	15
Ducks, spring, per lb	18	@	20
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	4 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	1 20	@	1 25
No. 1, per 100 lb	1 15	@	1 20
No. 2, per 100 lb	—	@	1 10
Clover, mixed, per 100 lb	85	@	1 10
Straw, long rye	60	@	65
HOPS.			
State, 1906, choice	16	@	17
Medium, 1905	3	@	5
Pacific Coast, 1906, choice	—	@	11
Medium, 1905	7	@	8
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, old, per bbl	2 10	@	2 40
Florida, per bbl	3 00	@	5 50
Sweets, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	4 00
Egg plant, per box	2 00	@	3 00
Squash, per box	1 00	@	1 50
Peas, per basket	50	@	1 50
Peppers, per carrier	2 00	@	3 00
Lettuce, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Cabbages, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
String beans, per basket	2 00	@	5 00
Onions, N. O., per bag	1 50	@	1 65
Carrots, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	5 00
Celery, per case	1 00	@	1 75
Turnips, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Okra, per carrier	1 00	@	3 00
Parsley, per bbl	7 00	@	10 00
Spinach, per bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 75
Lima beans, per crate	2 00	@	4 00
Kale, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Shallots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Radishes, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 25
Cucumbers, per basket	1 25	@	2 50
Leeks, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Parsnips, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Horseradish, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Asparagus, per doz. bunches	1 00	@	4 50
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	50	@	1 25
Cauliflower, per basket	1 50	@	2 00
Mint, per doz. bunches	25	@	50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	4 25	@	5 00
Spring patents	5 25	@	6 25
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 14⅛
No. 2 red	1 04⅜	@	1 05⅛
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	64
No. 2 yellow	—	@	62½
Oats, mixed	—	@	50
Clipped white	51½	@	56½
Lard, city	8⅞	@	9
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	9	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	10	@	13
Country dressed	8	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lb	4 00	@	6 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 00	@	8 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 65	@	6 75
Country dressed per lb	8¾	@	9¾

LUGUBRIOUS CROP NEWS FAKED

Data Compiled by Banks in Agricultural Districts Are Rosy.

New York City.—The Journal of Commerce, of this city, published an elaborate review of the crop situation compiled from data furnished mostly from banking institutions in the agricultural district. The reports thus given covered about three-quarters of the spring wheat crop and were by no means confirmatory of the extremely unfavorable reports that have been current on the produce exchanges. They were in general that all the crops were from two to three weeks late and that there had been a reduction both of spring and winter wheat acreage, but that the outlook was still for an average crop if the weather in June and July should prove favorable. Despatches were received by banking and commission firms from well known private individuals in the West, not crop experts, declaring that their own visits to the grain fields did not confirm the lugubrious views regarding the crops to which such prominence has been given in the newspapers; and in view of the proverbial disposition of the various State agricultural bureaus never to unduly emphasize favorable crop prospects and of the fact that Iowa is one of the largest corn growing States in the Union no little attention was paid to the publication of the Iowa State report on corn declaring that from 70 to 80 per cent. of the corn acreage of the State had been planted and under favorable conditions.

Green Bug Exterminated.

It is announced from Washington that the green bug, which has been ravaging the wheat fields of the West and South, has been nearly exterminated by the parasite fly.

FRANCE'S SEA TRADE ALMOST PARALYZED

Over 100,000 Sailors Strike and Tie Up Commerce.

ALL CREWS ABANDON SHIP

All French Ports Shut—Government's Position Difficult—Effect on the Other Industries — Naval Reserves Want Pensions.

Paris, France.—A general strike of sailors and others belonging to the French Naval Reserve began at almost all the ports of France and threatened the complete paralyzation of French commerce.

The navigation companies are making energetic representations to the Government, claiming that the movement is not directed against them, and saying that unless it is settled immediately it will cause untold injury to French commerce.

The Naval Reserves comprise nearly the entire maritime population engaged in searfaring life and number 117,000 men, of whom 25,000 are serving in the navy. In addition to practically all the sailors of the mercantile marine, most of the longshoremen belong to the Naval Reserve.

The strike was declared by the Executive Committee of the National Seamen's Union because the Government's new bill increasing pensions from $40.80 to $72.50 in the case of seamen and from $156 to $200 in the case of captains is regarded by the members of the union as being inadequate.

The tie-up is almost complete at the Mediterranean, Atlantic and Channel ports, the crews generally left their ships and the Government commissioned transports and torpedo boat destroyers to carry on the mail service with the colonies and with Mediterranean ports respectively.

The French Transatlantic Steamship Company announced that neither La Provence nor La Gascogne would be able to sail for New York, every man of both crews having abandoned their ships. A similar condition prevails in connection with the company's ships at Bordeaux.

The officials of the French Line have requested the Government to lend them crews from the State naval depots, but no reply has yet been received.

Legally, all the companies are in a position to coerce the men, as, being members of the Naval Reserve, the crews are subject to heavy penalties for insubordination, but it is regarded as more likely that they will try to effect a compromise.

At Marseilles the sailors and longshoremen struck almost to a man, and even the fishermen drew up their nets.

The strike is also complete at Havre.

There has been no response to the strike call at Brest thus far. The seamen and longshoremen reported for work as usual.

The strike of the sailors and longshoremen at Toulon is complete. Torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers are held in readiness for mail service in the Mediterranean.

The seamen of Bordeaux met and voted to join the strike.

The seamen of Dunkirk will follow the example of men at other ports.

The sailors of Nantes have decided to join the strike.

The longshoremen of Rouen have abandoned their work.

JAPANESE CANNOT BE CITIZENS.

Department of Commerce and Labor So Rules in Los Angeles Cases.

Los Angeles, Cal.—According to a decision of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Japanese cannot become citizens of the United States.

The ruling was made in reply to an inquiry by County Clerk Charles G. Keyes, of this county.

Several Japanese residents of Los Angeles had made application to be naturalized and the matter was referred to Washington.

Mandamus proceedings will be begun by the Japanese to determine their rights. Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes is referred to in the Washington decision as a basis for the ruling.

WAS INSURED FOR $450,000.

Man Who Was Pressed by Creditors Falls From Roof and is Killed.

Lawrence, Kan.—Lucius H. Perkins, who fell off the top of his home in this city, died without regaining consciousness.

Perkins went up to the roof, but nobody knows what he went for. A man working on the place saw him topple over and gave the alarm. Perkins carried life insurance amounting to about $450,000, most of which was taken lately.

Perkins had been hard pressed financially for some time. It is said that he gave notes for insurance premiums amounting to $16,000, and that they are now here for collection.

France Keeps Eugenie's Property.

The French Government, in response to popular clamor, has taken an appeal from the decision giving to the former Empress Eugenie property in possession of national museums.

MAN RESCUED FROM WRECK

Yacht Capsized in Long Island Sound---Crew Drowned.

Edward Auth Ties Himself to the Boat When It Capsizes—Engine Breaks Down in a Storm.

New Haven, Conn.—Edward Auth, of 132 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn, was rescued from a capsized sloop by the crew of the tug Wyoming, which made port here. His four companions, Jacob Auth, his brother; August Jager, of 826 Saratoga avenue, his brother-in-law; Otto Fleger, of 154 Vorst street, and George Glazer, of Manhattan, were drowned.

As the tug passed Norwalk, about two miles from shore in Long Island Sound, Captain McGolderick saw a capsized boat. The Wyoming went alongside, and in the water found Auth, who appeared to be dead. He was bound by a rope to the stern of the boat. The body was lifted into the tug and signs of life were detected. The crew administered strong stimulants, and the man revived slowly.

"We five left Brooklyn for New Haven on the twenty-three-foot sloop the Belle, which I and my brother own," he said. "We reached New Haven, and after remaining there three or four hours went back along Long Island Sound to Bridgeport, where we spent the night. We got an early start out of Bridgeport next morning, working the auxiliary engine.

"We had gone along the Sound about as far as Norwalk when a terrific wave struck us and tipped the boat over. I was able to seize a piece of rope and to fasten it to my body. I am not quite clear about what happened next, but do know that some of the party were drowned at once and that others held on awhile. After awhile I became unconscious."

KILLS SISTER AND HERSELF.

Girl Was Worn Out With a Mother's Duties and Responsibilities.

Springfield, Ill.—Carrying her sister Carrie, a hopeless cripple only seven years old, in her arms to a secluded spot, Cora Leaderbrand, seventeen years old, daughter of a prosperous farmer four miles south of this city, shot her little charge through the brain and then killed herself. Their bodies were found side by side, with evidence that in her death struggle Cora had tried to kiss her dead sister.

There is no doubt as to the motive that prompted the girl to the double tragedy. She was overcome with depression at the prospect of having to care indefinitely for the tiny cripple. Joseph Leaderbrand, the father, said that Cora always was content until a couple of months ago when a youth came courting. Then the girl became restless because, as she explained to her father, she could not go to dances and parties like other girls, but there never was a suspicion she would resort to murder and suicide.

PENSION ROLL SMALLER.

Expense of New Service Law Much Less Than Expected.

Washington, D. C.—The pension roll and its expense to the Nation have begun to decrease, notwithstanding the service pension act of the last Congress, which temporarily added less than $15,000,000 to the expenditures.

Officials of the Pension Bureau, legislators and others interested in the new law are expressing surprise at the remarkably small number of old soldiers applying for pensions under it who have not been drawing pensions previously. So small is the number that the law will prove far less expensive than was expected at the time of its passage. Commissioner Warner believes that of the money appropriated for the coming year there will be a balance turned back into the Treasury, and that he will need less money each year hereafter.

FINED $1,623,000.

Waters-Pierce Concern Also Expelled From Texas by Jury.

Austin, Texas.—In the suit of the State against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company the jury brought in a verdict which found that branch of the Standard Oil monopoly guilty on 2521 counts of violating the Anti-Trust law of 1903 and fixed the penalty at a fine of $1,623,000 and revocation of the license to do business in the State.

It was a jury of farmers which returned this verdict, a sweeping victory for the State after a trial lasting three weeks. The defense, it is said, will appeal.

SOLDIERS KILL FUGITIVE.

Negro Troopers Shoot Down a White Convict, Who Fights.

Chicago.—Herman Leroy, a deserter from the artillery and a military prisoner at Fort Sheridan, escaped from his guards and sought refuge in a deserted barn just south of the military reservation. The barn was surrounded by soldiers from the fort, and when Leroy refused to surrender and assailed his pursuers with sticks and stones, he was shot and killed by Privates MacGoodwin and John J. Sanford, negroes of Troop N, Ninth Cavalry.

The Pulpit

Subject: The Church and the World.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, on the theme, "The Church and the World," the Rev. Ira Wemmell Henderson, pastor, took as his text Is. 2:3, "Come ye, to the house of the God of Jacob." He said:

The work of the church is properly definable in universal terms alone. The church has no partial mission. It has no restricted message. Its field is the world, and its opportunities are as wide as the universe and as diversified as nature. The wide expanse of the earth as it stretches eastward and westward, from frozen land to frozen land, is the sphere of the church's activities. Only as the church of Jesus Christ accepts her universal responsibilities and honestly engages to transform the world is she true to the commission that she has received under God through Jesus Christ. Just in the measure that her message is partial the church is a partial failure. For the universal concepts of Christian truth are the strength of the church. Her universals constitute her compelling appeal. It is only because Jesus had a world wide, an eternal vision of the needs and the possibilities of humanity under the providence of God that He has any claim upon the world at large. And it is only because the church has a treasury of truth preserved to her through Jesus that today she has a claim to universal attention and to a universal hearing. The moment that the church ceases to declare truth that is universal in its application that moment the church ceases to be a universal factor. We must be unconfined by national boundaries or by geographical divisions or by ecclesiastical distinctions if the church of Jesus Christ is to do Christ's work. We are capable of securing and of retaining universal sway over the lives of humanity because of our universals. For they appeal to men in every age and in every land regardless of their color, their creed, their caste.

The Christian church has a universal revelation, a universal message, a universal mission, a universal opportunity, a universal responsibility.

The church has in Jesus Christ a universal revelation that is the fundamental upon which all else in the Christian system is upreared. Everywhere and always men have recognized that there are limits to the comprehension of divinity by the finite mind when unaided by a revelation from on high. Men have been conscious that while they were able to know God partially through the media of the senses and to formulate in some measure ideas of divinity through the power of human intelligence, they have been finitely unable to know God to the entire satisfaction of their souls until God has revealed Himself to them. There has always been a desire upon the part of humanity for a revelation of Himself to them. And the desire has been met. Humanity has not recognized always the full content of the divine self-revelation, but it has never been without a revelation from God. Before the days of Jesus men had only a partial consciousness of the character, of the personality of divinity. Multitudes have no full comprehension of God to-day. And it is to the world that has the light of half the truth to which the church today must address herself. For the revelation of God in Jesus Christ is a universal revelation. The truth that is revealed in Jesus is supplemental to all that humanity outside of Him now knows. Wherever there is a soul that is longing for a knowledge of the truth concerning God there is the field of the church. The revelation of God in Jesus Christ is universal in its outreach because it meets a universal need, is universally satisfying, is universally intelligible, is universally the culmination of revealed truth.

The church has a universal message. The sense of sin is a universal consciousness. Likewise the realization of human incapacity to deliver self from the bondage of sin is universal. Everywhere men acknowledge the need of a Saviour. The longing of every heart is that it shall experience a salvation from sin that is satisfying, sufficient and eternal. The church of Jesus offers just that. Its message is that of the universality and the reality of sin, its consequences and its woe. The church declares that humanity cannot unaided from above free itself from sin. It proclaims the necessity of a Redeemer. It offers a sure, a comforting, an everlasting salvation by the gift of God in the personality of Jesus Christ. And this salvation is not restricted. It is not conditioned by any captious commands. It is not confined to any class. Whosoever will may come. It is for all men. And if the church will declare this universal message the church will receive a universal hearing. We cannot do God's work with any less message. It is useless to trim it or to pare it or to endeavor to change it in any essential manner. It is God's message in Christ. It is universal.

The universal mission of the church is to carry this universal message to the whole world. The church has a national mission to the land to which it goes and to the land in which it is; but it has more than this. It has a mission to all lands, a mission that shall lead it to fit the Gospel to the peculiar necessities of the peoples to whom it is declared. But it has a larger mission even than this. It has a mission to all lands and to every people to declare unto the nations the truth of God that we are all of one flesh and blood and that the interest of each man is the interest of the world; that the welfare of one people is the concern of all the peoples; that individual and national lives are to be transformed by the grace of God not for the mere sake of individual and national salvation, but for the larger purpose that a racial salvation may become effective. All of which is to say simply this, that the mission of the church in the world is to lead individuals and nations everywhere and in all times to a proper understanding of the truth that salvation is in the last analysis racial and universal. The Lord Jesus Christ died for the salvation of the world, and a gospel that does not declare the plan of God to save the race as the ultimate in Christian truth has fallen short of the whole counsel of God to the world. The church has a divine call to spread this message to the whole world. This is the universal mission of the church.

The opportunity of the church is universal. The church has a chance to do the work for Christ at home. It has a chance also to do valiant service for the Master abroad as well. The influx of aliens into America present a foreign mission problem and opportunity to the church in the homeland. To our shores there are rushing millions of men and women and children from the four corners of the earth. The list of the nationalities that have come to make their abode with us is startling. They are of all classes and adherents to a multitude of creeds. The languages that are spoken round about us remind us of the confusion of tongues at the tower of Babel. The nationalities of the peoples remind us of the famous congregation that heard Peter at Pentecost. And all these peoples flocking to our shores provide the greatest opportunity that any church can conceive or that any church has had forced upon it. If we can so mould these diverse peoples into the unity of the Christian fellowship and suffuse their minds and hearts and souls with the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ so that they shall seek righteousness before all else in life, then shall we have accomplished the mightiest work that any church ever undertook. The opportunity of the church at home is sublime. It is no less stupendous abroad. The very evils that in an economic way are afflicting the peoples on the other side of the world are the opportunity of the church of Jesus Christ. The awful famine in China and the like catastrophes in Russia and in other parts of the world are the opportunity of the church. Heretofore altogether too largely in the heathen (so-called) mind Christianity has been inseparably associated and linked with opium and whisky and beer and infidelity and aggression and aggrandizement. The nations of the East have felt the curse of the Christian civilizations of the Occident. And mistaking the wickedness of civilization's representatives for the simple truth of Jesus Christ they have had very little sympathy with Christianity. And we cannot be too harsh in our judgment of them. But happily this feeling of antagonism is passing slowly away. And if in this hour of their need America and the Christian nations of the West shall show the Chinese the spirit of helpfulness and of disinterested service in the name and under the ministry of Jesus Christ we may open the way to the conquering of China for Jesus. And what is true of China is true of other lands. The conditions may be different, but the opportunity is the same. The whole world is awaking. We are on the threshold of a universal awakening the like of which the world has never seen before. It is the opportunity of the church and it is universal.

In the face of this opportunity the church has universal responsibilities. It is impossible for us to fold our hands in selfish ease and be true to the command of our Master. The responsibility of the church at home is so to transform America that it shall be a safe haven for the oppressed, the ambitious of every land. We must make America fit to do the work that God has destined her to perform. The church is under a divinely imposed obligation to transform the world. And first of all we must transform the individuals in the world. We need also a social transformation. But no social transformation is at all possible until we shall have gotten the individuals right with God. No man will have a realizing sense of his social obligations until he has had his soul thrilled with the salvation of God in Jesus Christ. Contrariwise, while we are saving individuals we ought not to relax our efforts to reform society so that we shall have no evil economic or political conditions. This transformation must be not only moral; it must be also religious. No mere system of ethics will ever keep the world straight. Men must have a firm grip on the religious verities before than can be sure of themselves or the world be sure of them. The universal responsibility of the church is under the guidance and the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ to effect these transformations.

The church must accept these responsibilities. She cannot do otherwise. Possessed of her vision of the Lord and blessed with an experimental realization of the effectiveness of His Gospel it is her duty as it ought to be her joy to accept the opportunities for eternal service that the Lord has prepared for her and measure up to them.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 9, BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: The Passover, Ex. 12:21-30 —Golden Text: Ex. 12:13— Memory Verses, 26, 27—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

This is the story of God's blood covenant with Israel in Egypt. Covenants are a feature of the historic life of the East. A bread covenant lasts for forty years we are told. When a man breaks bread with another he is that man's friend for four decades. The blood covenant between men is an everlasting covenant. So it is here. With the shedding of the blood of the lamb the covenant of God with Israel reaches out to eternity.

The lesson is replete with lessons. God gave the Israelites the covenant because they trusted in Him and called upon Him in their distress. Israel put her hope in God and she made an effort to keep in some measure the commands of God. She was caught in the whirlpool of a national and industrial and spiritual iniquity that seemed overwhelming. The people were so bowed down with the sins that were practiced against them that they were in danger of losing their courage and hope itself. There seemed to be no human way of escape. God, however, heard their cries of suffering. Their sorrow reached His heart. They looked to Him for deliverance. And He delivered them. Their deliverance came because they came to a realizing sense of their dependence on God. And we must become conscious of our need for God if we are to enter into the covenant which God at a later day made with men in the person of Jesus Christ.

It is remarkable that Egypt reaped the consequences of her own misdoings. God brought no hasty judgment to bear on these evil people. The king and the nation were warned nine times before the final and the awful consequences of their own iniquity fell upon them. And as Egypt was warned so we are warned. Sin has cumulative consequences. We do not reap the worst at first. The evil that men do is followed by consequences that are in the nature of a warning. They are not final, in a sense. The consequences of sin are like the pains that are incidental to physical ills. A sick body warns in the very pain that we undergo that something is the matter, that we are reaping the consequences of physical misdoing. And so the consequences, many and varied as they are, that follow in the wake of sin are warnings to us to desist. They are in a way the voice of God speaking to us through the immutable laws of His own world. Pharaoh had due notice of the consequences of his sin against Israel, but he would not heed the warning. Sin became a habit with him and the consequences of that sin became increasingly acute and horrible. So it is with our sin. If we do not heed the early warning we may be sure that we shall reap a worse harvest of evil consequences in the end.

Another noticeable thing is that the Israelites had to help themselves out of their trouble. God made the promise to them that when the destruction fell on the first born of the land He would pass them by if their door posts were sprinkled with the shed blood of the lambs. That made it necessary that they should be helpers in the work that God was to accomplish for them. This is the divine plan and it is the only plan. If God had saved them from the general calamity without making them do something for themselves in order to make this salvation effective they would not have valued it so highly as they did. We must cooperate with God. And in the Christian economy no man can be saved unless he is willing to co-operate with God. If God did not demand that we should conform to His plans for our redemption in Christ we should not value that salvation as highly as we do. But because we are called upon to work out our own salvation under the guidance and empowering of God Himself we prize salvation in Jesus Christ as the greatest boon that the world holds for humanity.

The three words that close the 28th verse of the lesson show why it is that Israel escaped, why the Passover is commemorated by loyal Jews everywhere to-day, why it is that this episode in the life of the chosen people of God has remained as a classic witness to the truth that God shepherds the peoples who love Him. "So did they!" That is to say they were obedient. And obedience always has brought its reward and it always will bring its reward. We in America to-day are desirous of being released from the power of evil men and evil conditions that have made life hardly worth the living for multitudes of our people and that have made us all hang our faces in shame. But we shall never enter into the promised land of the realized kingdom of God in this country until we obey God. If the Israelites had not done precisely as God had commanded there would have been no deliverance for them. And America is no more precious to God than Israel was. And Americans are living under no different regulations than those under which Israel lived. To be saved we must do as God tells us. And whenever we hear a clear call of God for service or for duty it is for us not to deny the duty or the call, but to give it supremacy in our lives.

BIG LOTTERY SURRENDERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

To Escape Jail Officers Agree to Pay $300,000 in Fines.

WEALTHY MEN PLEAD GUILTY

Federal Authorities Accept the Plea —Gambling Game of Millions to Be Ended Without Trial or Imprisonment.

Wilmington, Del.—The sudden dismissal of the Federal Grand Jury, assembled especially to probe into the affairs of the Honduras National Lottery Company, and the notice to hundreds of witnesses, under subpoena, that their attendance will not be required, corroborates the news from New Orleans that the gigantic gambling enterprise has surrendered.

Among those who have been accused of having an interest in the Honduras Lottery are Alfred Hennen Morris, David Hennen Morris, of New York; Oscar Hauger, of Hoboken, and Frank T. Howard, of New Orleans, receiver of the New Orleans water works.

The principals in the game will plead guilty and will pay a fine aggregating about $300,000, which will be the penalty in lieu of imprisonment.

Scores of prominent men in Louisiana will contribute to this fund rather than go to jail, and the United States Government has elected to accept these pleas of guilty, apparently, rather than go to trial and bring the big men in the game into the limelight.

The surrender of the lottery men is complete and unconditional. The statement is made on trustworthy authority that absolute assurance has been given to the authorities at Washington that the lottery has been abandoned and its property sold or destroyed, and that there will be no resumption of the sale of tickets in any part of the United States at any future time.

The company has not been in active operation since January. Tickets are said to have been printed for the February drawings, but they were all recalled early in that month, and the agents were informed that they would never be issued again. The company is said to have offered its fine building in Puerto Cortez, Honduras, where the drawings were held, at public auction, having closed down and dismantled it.

It is also said that all the property that the Honduras Lottery people own in this country is being sold, together with all their machinery, equipment of every kind, and in fact everything in connection with the exterprise.

District Attorney Nields also said: "The Government is proceeding as rapidly as possible to destroy the Honduran National Lottery Company, to punish its officers and agents and to confiscate and destroy all its property."

John M. Rogers, whose large printing plant at Sixth and Orange streets, in this city, was raided a year ago, but who was never brought to trial on that specific charge of printing lottery tickets, is one of the most prominent men of Wilmington. He is public spirited, and, being wealthy, has given freely to numerous philanthropic movements.

FIGHT MAY SEND BEEF UP.

Packers and Commission Men Wrangle Over Inspection Losses.

Chicago.—The fight over the question whether the packers or the commission firms shall bear the expense of cattle condemned by the Government's post-mortem examiners threatens to send the price of beef sky high. Unless the Beef Trust recedes from its determination to delay payment on cattle until after that examination has been made by the Government inspectors there seems to be no doubt that the commission firms, backed by the cattlemen, will hold out for a long time and cause a scarcity of beef.

The packers informed the commission firms that they would not bear the expense of condemned "cow stuff," and that they would not settle for cattle until after the inspection. The commission men in turn have sent thousands of letters and telegrams to their customers directing them not to ship any cattle to the big markets controlled by the trust until the fight is settled. Those letters, it is expected, will cut down the supply of beef tremendously.

The commission men say the packers are trying to enforce the rule with regard to "cow stuff" with the aim of extending it to sheep and hogs. "Cow stuff" is a minor item in packing house business, and for that reason, the commission men say, it has been selected as the basis for the first fight. Less than two per cent. of this class of purchases is condemned as unfit by the inspectors.

The loss on it alone would not mean much to the commission men and the producers, but if the packers were allowed to make this rule in regard to cattle, they will extend it to other forms of live stock, the commission men say. The result would be that it would drive the commission men out of business and make cattle raising extremely unprofitable. The commission men have sent an appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture.

OPTIMISTIC SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WILSON

—Cartoon by Berryman, in the Washington Star.

GIRL VICTIM OF TIGER IS DEAD

Panic in Tents When Enraged Animal Charged on Crowd and Attacked Ponies.

Twin Falls, Idaho.—Four-year-old Ruth Rozell, who was attacked by a Royal Bengal tiger which escaped from its cage at the performance of the Sells-Floto circus here, has died from her injuries. Mrs. Rozell, the mother of the child, who was knocked down and badly shaken by the tiger, is overcome with grief and the shock of her experience. Thus far no criminal action has been brought against the circus management, and, while the panic following the breaking of the animal from its cage and the ensuing tragedy are the sole topic of conversation, there has been no demonstration made against the circus by citizens because of the unfortunate occurrence.

The tiger charged into the crowd, killing the little girl and a Shetland pony, and mauled several other spectators and ponies before it was shot and killed by a man in the audience. For a few moments there was a panic in the menagerie and women screamed and fainted. The elephants tugged at their chains and trumpeted wildly, and there was great commotion until the tiger rolled over dead in front of the main entrance.

Hundreds were in the menagerie tent at the afternoon performance when the time came for feeding the animals. Markel, the tiger, and his mate, Agnes, had been restless for some time. At the sight of the meat Markel beat furiously with his paws on the door of the cage. The door gave way, and the tiger sprang from his cage to the neck of a Shetland pony fifteen feet away.

The tiger's keeper seized a bar and struck the animal between the eyes. Markel released his grip on the pony's neck and leaped upon the back of another pony. Again the keeper felled him with the iron, and he relinquished his hold of the second pony only to seize a third. Another stiff blow from the iron drove the tiger from his prey and he leaped into the crowd.

The tent was well filled, and the people fled in every direction, most of them crowding out under the canvas. One woman scrambled to the top of an animal cage and refused to come down until long after the tiger was killed.

Shrill cries from the frightened elephants aroused the keepers to further activity. The guns kept by the keepers for emergencies were seventy-five feet away, and had they been available they could not have been used on account of the danger to spectators.

Women seized their children and dragged them from the path of the maddened tiger, and hundreds of little children clung to the skirts of their terrified mothers and scrambled to get away.

Markel headed for the main entrance, forty feet away. In his rush he struck several people with his shoulders, knocking them down.

Mrs. S. E. Rozell, of Twin Falls, and her little daughter Ruth could not escape the tiger's rush, and were borne to the ground. The tiger held Mrs. Rozell with his paws while his fangs sank into the neck of the child. J. W. Bell, a Twin Falls blacksmith, was standing beside Mrs. Rozell when she was attacked. His wife and children, too, were with him and at the mercy of the beast.

Thrusting his family aside Bell drew a revolver and opened fire on the tiger at a distance of three feet. When the first bullet struck Markel behind the shoulders he winced and opened his jaws, growling viciously and lashing his tail against the wall of spectators. The second bullet caused him to release Mrs. Rozell and her daughter from the grasp of his paws, and the third to put him on the run.

Bell followed, firing three more bullets into the fleeing tiger, as it ran outside the tent. Markel was sorely hit, but he managed to crawl some distance before he collapsed. Recovering his strength for an instant the tiger turned and started back toward the stampeding spectators. Bell was waiting for the attack with his revolver reloaded, but the big beast had enough, rolled over, snarling and biting at his wounds, and expired in a few moments.

Meanwhile the news that the tiger had escaped had spread, and spectators continued to flee from the tents. Many of them fell or were knocked down in the confusion, but none sustained serious injuries.

Mrs. Rozell and her daughter were taken to the office of a physician, where everything possible was done for the child. It was found that the teeth of the tiger had frightfully lacerated the neck and breast of the little one, and much blood was lost before the wounds could be closed. The little girl died, and Mrs. Rozell was removed to her home.

Markel was reputed to be one of the largest and best proportioned tigers on exhibition, and was the pride of the manager. He had shown no previous signs of ill temper, and the management of the circus was astonished at his behavior. Many persons thought that the door of the tiger's cage might have been more secure. The keepers were helpless on account of the confusion, and had it not been for Bell's presence of mind and prompt action in risking an encounter with the angry tiger more lives might have been sacrificed.

GIRL ALONE ALL NIGHT IN JUNGLE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bell Loses Way in Indian Wilderness.

Washington, D. C. — Miss Helen Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, has just returned from an eventful winter in India, the most thrilling episode of which was a night alone in the jungle.

Miss Bell left here early in the winter to spend several months in India with English friends, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Hopkins. Part of the time Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins and their party, including Miss Bell, were camping near Hyderabad and hunting big game.

The men of the party started out on a hunt one morning, and toward night Miss Bell rode out from camp to meet them. She missed the trail after a few miles and soon found herself getting further into the heart of the jungle and unable to get her bearings. Darkness came on, and with it a heavy rain.

Alone with only her horse and a few dogs, Miss Bell faced a night in that lonely wilderness known for its venomous snakes. The night wore on and no help came, and, unable to find her way in daylight, she was still more helpless in the thick darkness. In the distance she heard the roaring of panthers and other wild animals. Her horse and dogs heard the sounds and became almost unmanageable in their fright.

The rain, which poured down steadily, was a blessing in disguise, though she knew it not at the time.

Her friends told her later it was undoubtedly the rain that prevented her being surrounded by reptiles. It kept them under cover and she was unmolested.

Miss Bell's friends sent out several hundred coolies to beat the brush. They failed to find her, but at daybreak she found her way to a clearing, and meeting a native who could speak some English was directed to the camp.

Miss Bell returned to the United States by way of Japan. The vessel on which she took passage had just left Yokohama when it ran aground on a reef. It was safely floated, and started on its voyage, but a few days later smallpox appeared on board, and for fourteen days the passengers were quarantined on the Pacific coast.

Miss Bell finally reached her home safely, with a stock of exciting stories for her relatives and friends. She is now with her parents at their country place, Twin Oaks.

RIOT IN SANTIAGO; OUR SOLDIERS OUT

Mob Uses Firearms and Threatens City's Safety.

CUBAN OFFICIALS POWERLESS

Believe the Revolutionary Societies Are Behind the Strikers in the Present Movement—Business at a Standstill.

Santiago, Cuba.—With the Government unable to control the strike situation, residents in all parts of the city are arming themselves, and barricading their homes against the violence that threatens. Five hundred members of the Rural Guard patrol the main thoroughfares, but the strikers do not fear them. It is reported, in fact, that the soldiers and the strikers are in sympathy, and some testimony is borne in this direction by the latest developments when strikers fired pistols recklessly without any sign of interference from the military patrols.

The attitude of the strikers toward Americans is extremely hostile, and has been growing since the recent fight in which a squad of American sailors was badly beaten. The strikers were infuriated when troops of the Eleventh Infantry discharged the cargo of the steamer Antilla, the crew of which walked out in a body. Threats to fire on the American soldiers were heard, but the men at work were guarded by a strong line of their comrades. The American residents are filled with fear that the rioters will attack them. It is said that there has been an attempt to move the strikers in concerted action against the Americans, but that so far wiser counsel has prevailed. Many of the American colony assert, however, that an assault may come at any time, and that the small force of American troops at hand may be unable to cope with the emergency.

One bullet entered the main office of the Ward line of steamships, lodging in the wall a few inches above the head of a man at his desk. The strikers have threatened openly to burn property, and many of the wealthier families have stripped their town houses and fled to their country homes.

Business is at a standstill, and no meat was received in the city for two days. Bread is delivered under armed guard. The strikers seized two wagons and spilled the bread they contained into the street. After the strikers had retired the bread was gathered up by hungry women and children.

There are several ships in the harbor, all with large quantities of perishable supplies. One plan proposed is to permit the starving citizens to remove the supplies from these ships under the protection of the Rural Guards. But the strikers have declared that they will not allow this to be done, as it would go far to defeat their object.

The cigarmakers voted to walk out, and this means practically the cessation of all work in the city. The street cleaning brigade stopped work, and they were followed by men in other city departments. Intense dissatisfaction is felt at the delay of the Board of Arbitration in starting its deliberations, with a view to ending the strike.

The longshoremen, who precipitated the trouble, are opposed to an early settlement, and it is said that when the board finally begins its sittings they will come forward with increased demands. The ship owners declare that they cannot submit to the terms of the longshoremen, as they assert it would mean financial disaster.

BECKER ADMITS HE SLEW GIRL.

Confesses That He Struck Her With a Stone in the Dandelion Field.

Flushing, L. I.—Henry Becker, the wild-eyed youth held in the county jail at Long Island City, confessed that he is the one who murdered pretty Amelia Charlotte Staffeldt in a field at Elmhurst.

The confession was made to detectives while Becker was being taken in a carriage to the home of Mrs. Carmen Simonson, in which yard he washed his hands shortly after the murder.

Becker was taken to Mrs. Simonson's home so that she could identify him as the youth on whose hands she saw blood stains. In his confession Becker described in detail how he first struck the child with a stone, and then, with the knife she had used in digging dandelions, stabbed her in the neck.

MADE A $125,000 HAUL.

Detectives Looking For J. Edward Boeck, Accused by Jewelry Dealers.

New York City.—An alleged swindle by which several of the largest dealers in precious stones in the Maiden Lane district were defrauded out of jewels amounting in value to over $125,000 has come to light through an indictment obtained against J. Edward Boeck. According to a man prominent in the jewelry trade Boeck first became known about a year ago, when he engaged offices at No. 170 Broadway and announced that he was the New York representative of the firm of Boeck & Suttile, dealers in antiques, the main office, he said, being in Hong Kong, China.

Refreshing Sleep

Comes After a Bath with

warm water and Glenn's Sulphur Soap. It allays irritation and leaves the skin cool, soothed and refreshed. Used just before retiring induces quiet and restful sleep. Always insist on

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

All druggists keep it.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye Black or Brown, 50c.

Don't Push

The horse can draw the load without help, if you reduce friction to almost nothing by applying

Mica Axle Grease

to the wheels. No other lubricant ever made wears so long and saves so much horse power. Next time try MICA AXLE GREASE.

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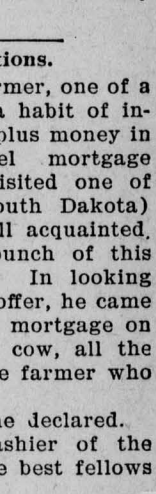

Noise a Soother.

Noise is as essential to the sleep of some persons as silence is to others. Persons accustomed to the street noises of a city sleep restlessly in the country. A man who had lived eighteen years on a corner in Kansas City where two double tracks of street car lines cross sold his property a few months ago. He was advancing in years and thought he needed a home away from the rumble, clatter and clang of the cars. A week after he had moved he met a friend. He told his friend he thought his health was failing rapidly. He did not know what was the cause, but he had not been able to sleep since he had moved.

"Get back on a trolley line," was his friend's advice. He took it.

"Never slept better in my life than I do now. I needed the noise," he said a few days later.—Kansas City Star.

Wrong Proportions.

A wealthy Illinois farmer, one of a number, perhaps, has a habit of investing some of his surplus money in South Dakota chattel mortgage paper. He recently visited one of the Lake County (South Dakota) banks, where he is well acquainted, and bought quite a bunch of this paper from the bank. In looking over what they had to offer, he came to a note secured by a mortgage on eleven horses and one cow, all the live stock owned by the farmer who had given the note.

"I won't touch it," he declared.

"Why," said the cashier of the bank, "he is one of the best fellows in the bunch."

"Makes no difference," was the reply. "If it were eleven cows and one horse I'd take it in a minute."

And that ended it. The story is true and the lesson plain.

CHILDREN SHOWED IT.

Effect of Their Warm Drink in the Morning.

"A year ago I was a wreck from coffee drinking and was on the point of giving up my position in the school room because of nervousness.

"I was telling a friend about it and she said, 'We drink nothing at meal time but Postum Food Coffee, and it is such a comfort to have something we can enjoy drinking with the children.'

"I was astonished that she would allow the children to drink any kind of coffee, but she said Postum was the most healthful drink in the world for children as well as for older ones, and that the condition of both the children and adults showed that to be a fact.

"My first trial was a failure. The cook boiled it four or five minutes and it tasted so flat that I was in despair, but determined to give it one more trial. This time we followed the directions and boiled it fifteen minutes after the boiling began. It was a decided success, and I was completely won by its rich, delicious flavour. In a short time I noticed a decided improvement in my condition and kept growing better and better month after month, until now I am perfectly healthy, and do my work in the school room with ease and pleasure. I would not return to the nerve-destroying regular coffee for any money."

"There's a Reason." Read the famous little "Health Classic," "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

ROOSEVELT REASSURING TO RAILROAD INVESTORS

Restates His Policy in Address at Lawton Monument Unveiling.

FOR FEDERAL CONTROL ONLY

Advocates Taking Away From States All Power Over Roads—Thinks Value of Stocks and Bonds is Greater Than Total Face Value.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Under the shadow of the grim Court House of Indiana's capital President Roosevelt made a notable address, dealing with the subjects of railroad control and civic righteousness. His message, though a warning to evildoers, contained much to cheer the individual citizen, for it breathed robust optimism, and assured the country that in spite of all the watering that railroad shares have received they are still worth more than their face values represent.

The speech, which was delivered to a throng of 30,000 or 40,000 persons, was the chief feature of the exercises attending the unveiling of the statue of General Henry W. Lawton, the Indiana hero of Civil, Indian and Spanish war fame, who died fighting the Filipinos after all his laurels had been fairly won.

What the President said about honest management of the railroads was received with tumultuous applause. His statement that there must be Federal supervision in the interest of stockholders as well as for the protection of shippers was the hit of the day. Mr. Roosevelt was in splendid voice. He spoke for more than an hour, and was followed closely for every minute of the time by the great throng.

The reasoning under which the President believes such a project to be possible and legitimate is in the argument that all the railroads carry the mails and can therefore be considered as post roads.

President Roosevelt made it plain that his desire to have all control of railroad legislation vested in the Federal Government is prompted as much by a wish to protect the railroads from harassing legislation by the States as to protect the public from oppression by the railroads.

Next to the advancement of this project, the greatest thing in the President's speech was his declaration that the railroads of the country are worth the face value of all their securities in spite of the fact that there have been instances of flagrant stock-watering and over-capitalization. To insure that this condition shall remain, and that the value of railroad investments shall not deteriorate, he declared that with the bringing of all railroads under Federal control, the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds should be brought under Federal control. Thus whatever securities were put out would have the Government's guarantee that they were issued in good faith and were not the mere fruits of inflation.

While the President, at the same time that he was declaring his confidence in the worth of the railroads and his determination that they should be protected from unwise legislation and harassment, went further in favor of governmental control of railroads than he ever went before, he took occasion to declare positively against Government ownership. He said:

"It is plainly inadvisable for the Government to undertake to direct the physical operation of the railways, save in wholly exceptional cases, and the supervision and control it exercises should be both entirely adequate to secure its ends and yet no more harassing than is necessary to secure these ends."

An epitome of what the President declared for is as follows:

Exclusive Federal control and supervision of the railways.

Exclusive Federal control of all mail-carrying railroads, including those which operate wholly within the borders of any State.

National supervision over future issuances of stocks and bonds.

A national incorporation that would give the roads the seal of Government approval such as national banks now enjoy.

Criminal prosecution of any man who plunders others by issuing great masses of securities and sells them for fraudulent or selfish interest instead of applying the money so acquired to the legitimate use of the road on whose property the securities were issued.

Protection of the honest railroad manager, whose aim is to maintain a high standard of efficiency in his road and seek an honest and legitimate return on the money invested.

Allowing railroads to acquire connecting lines, but forbidding them to combine with parallel lines.

Public traffic agreements in the interest of the people, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Physical valuation of railroad properties, such valuations not to be retroactive, and present securities to be tested by the laws under which they were issued.

The divorcing of railroad management from stock speculation.

The President admitted the possible necessity of Government operation of railroads by declaring against it "save in wholly exceptional cases."

DIE IN BLAZING COTTAGE

Two Children and Two Servants Perish at Long Branch.

Daughters of Wealthy Walter Schiffer Roasted to Death — Destroyed Mansion Was Show Place.

Long Branch, N. J.—Four are dead and six others in a critical condition in the Long Branch Hospital as a result of a fire which destroyed the Shrubbery, the beautiful summer home of Jacob Rothschild, in Ocean avenue, West End, and threatened to wipe out the entire aristocratic cottage section.

The dead are: Marion Schiffer, ten years old; Ruth Schiffer, fourteen years old; Tilly Montnon, servant; Mary Dilter, servant.

The Schiffer girls were daughters of Walter Schiffer, of 22 West Seventy-sixth street, New York.

The injured are: Walter Schiffer, badly burned about the body; will probably die; Mrs. Walter Schiffer, badly burned; will probably die; Mrs. Holt, governess to the Schiffer children, burned about face, hands and body; Kate McMurray, servant, injured in jumping from third story window; Josephine Hottman, injured in leap from window; John Irvin, butler, broke arm and internal injuries; jumped from third story window.

Mr. Rothschild is the owner of the Hotel Majestic in New York. He is in Europe, and leased his summer home, which is one of the show places of the north coast, to Mr. Schiffer for the season. The family moved in a week ago. Mr. Schiffer is junior member of the firm of Krebs, Wertheim & Schiffer, cigar manufacturers, and secretary of the United Cigar Manufacturers' Company.

Mr. Schiffer, who slept in the front of the house, on the second floor, was awakened by a loud explosion, evidently in the cellar, shortly after midnight. Arousing his wife, he rushed into the hall and found it full of flames and smoke. The whole house seemed to catch fire at once, and every avenue of escape was cut off.

The four children occupied rooms in the back with their governess. The servants slept on the third floor. Mr. Schiffer and his wife had to rush through the flames to reach the children's rooms. Mrs. Holt was already bundling up one of the little girls and had started to carry her out. Mrs. Schiffer's night clothes had caught fire, and her husband had all he could do to get her to the street. She had fainted and he dashed down the burning stairs, carrying her in his arms. They reached the open air terribly burned, and were rushed to the hospital.

Mrs. Holt was rescued after reaching the lower hall and carried to the lawn unconscious. She had been unable to save any of the children. One of the women servants rushed down stairs to the second floor and succeeded in throwing two of the children out of the window to the rescuers on the lawn. Then she had to jump for her life. The butler and one other servant jumped from the upper windows. The two servants who were burned to death, it is supposed, tried to make their way down the burning stairs.

The four bodies were found in the cellar burned beyond recognition. The cottage was destroyed with its entire contents. Practically nothing was saved. The loss will not be less than $70,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FATAL TROLLEY COLLISION.

Accident Occurred on Cleveland and Southwestern Road at Elyria, O.

Elyria, Ohio.—Four persons were killed and fifteen were injured in a rear-end collision on the Cleveland and Southwestern Traction Road here. The front car was filled with holiday excursionists, nearly all of whom received more or less serious injuries.

The wounded were taken to the Elyria Hospital, where two died during the night, eight of the remaining fifteen had both legs amputated, one lost one leg, and still another had both legs broken. Three more died next day.

Those killed were: E. O'Donnell, Elyria, crockery merchant; both legs cut off; died a few moments after accident. H. M. Billings, Elyria, Grand Army veteran; legs cut off; died in the hospital. W. C. Allen, Elyria, claim agent for the Lake Shore Railroad. William Sala, son of the Rev. J. P. Sala, Elyria. Arthur Hoadly, Elyria. Miss Eunice V. Wurst, Elyria; both legs cut off. C. V. Porter, clerk, Elyria; both legs cut off.

Those fatally injured were: Margaret J. Atler, Elyria. Mary Dean, South Amherst, aged fifteen; both legs cut off. John Leslie, Carlisle. Mrs. Sala, wife of the Rev. J. P. Sala. W. S. Avery, conductor, Elyria.

Others injured are: Leslie Porter, of Cottesbrook; both legs cut off. Margaret Butler, Elyria; both legs cut off. Homer Allen, Elyria; both legs cut off. Miss Fulton, Elyria; both legs cut off. Miss Suppes, daughter of Max Suppes, manager of the steel plant here; both legs cut off. Miss Davis, Elyria; internal injuries. George Chamberlain, Perry, Ohio; badly hurt.

Jap Cruiser Robbed.

Souvenir hunters at New York City robbed the Japanese cruiser Chitose of ten decorations and medals awarded for conspicuous bravery.

HOME WEEK IN BOSTON.

Sons and Daughters of New England Capital to Visit Scenes of Youth.

The greatest event for Boston and for all New England this season will be the home-coming week in Boston. This will occur at the end of July, and will attract thousands of persons from every part of the country to the city and the section of the country where their ancestors lived and where their affections are centered.

The citizens of Boston have made liberal preparations for a grand celebration of the history and achievements of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. There will be a week of midsummer reunions of families and of public festivities. The time selected is from July 28 to August 3.

The home-coming week in Kentucky attracted half a million visitors to Louisville and the home-coming for Georgia was likewise gratefully accepted. There is no doubt of the attraction to Boston of a far greater number of sons and daughters who cherish the traditions and the successes of the people and who venerate the history of the famous city which is the leader in the literature, art and the civilization of America.

Ever Ready.

The young man spoke bitterly: 'Do you take me for a fool?" "Oh, George," she said, "this is so sudden."—Memphis Journal.

A WONDERFUL GAIN.

A Utah Pioneer Tells a Remarkable Story.

J. W. Browning, 1011 22d St., Ogden, Utah, a pioneer who crossed the Plains in 1848, says: "Five years ago the doctors said I had diabetes. My kidneys were all out of order, I had to rise often at night, looked sallow, felt dull and listless and had lost 40 pounds. My back ached and I had spells of rheumatism and dizziness. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me of these troubles and have kept me well for a year past. Though 75 years old, I am in good health."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Widening His Field of Labor.

"Why did you send that man Grafton Grabb to Congress?"

"Well," answered Farmer Corntossel, "we kind o' thought it 'd be cheaper to turn him loose on the National Government instead of encouragin' him to give all his time to the local taxpayers."—Washington Star.

SORES AS BIG AS PENNIES.

Whole Head and Neck Covered—Hair All Came Out—Suffered 6 Months —Cured in 3 Weeks by Cuticura.

"After having the measles my whole head and neck were covered with scaly sores about as large as a penny. They were just as thick as they could be. My hair all came out. I let the trouble run along, taking the doctor's blood remedies and rubbing on salve, but it did not seem to get any better. It stayed that way for about six months; then I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about a week I noticed a big difference, and in three weeks it was well entirely and I have not had the trouble any more, and as this was seven years ago, I consider myself cured. Mrs. Henry Porter, Albion, Neb., Aug. 25, '06."

But Not So Filling.

A smile and a laugh and a kind word at the breakfast table are more magical than Mocha or mutton chops. —Baltimore American.

The Ordnance Survey Department of Great Britain makes use of cameras carrying plates forty-five by thirty inches. N.Y.—23

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Veal Loaf With Beef and Pork

Do you like Veal Loaf? You will surely be delighted with Libby's kind, made from choice fresh meats, in Libby's spotless kitchens. It is pure, wholesome and delicious in flavor.

Ready for Serving At Once.—Simply garnished with sauce it is an appetizing entree for luncheon or dinner.

Ask your grocer for Libby's and insist upon getting Libby's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago

MOTHERHOOD

MRS. JAMES CHESTER

The first requisite of a good mother is good health, and the experience of maternity should not be approached without careful physical preparation, as a woman who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from native roots and herbs, more successfully than by any other medicine because it gives tone and strength to the entire feminine organism, curing displacements, ulceration and inflammation, and the result is less suffering and more children healthy at birth. For more than thirty years

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

has been the standby of American mothers in preparing for childbirth.

Note what Mrs. James Chester, of 427 W. 35th St., New York says in this letter:—"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I wish every expectant mother knew about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. A neighbor who had learned of its great value at this trying period of a woman's life urged me to try it and I did so, and I cannot say enough in regard to the good it did me. I recovered quickly and am in the best of health now."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly a successful remedy for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women.

It has cured almost every form of Female Complaints, Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation, Ulcerations and Organic Diseases of Women and is invaluable in preparing for Childbirth and during the Change of Life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free.

Preached Sermon in Armor.

An English preacher believes in unconventional ways. One must do so, he says, to reach the people in religion. So he appeared on the stage of the Crown Theatre, at Peckham, England, arrayed in the full panoply of a knight errant of the time of the Crusades, surcoat of chain mail, haulberk, greaves, armored gauntlets, sword and helmet, and preached from Ephesians 6:2: "Put on the whole armor of God that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil." —New York World.

Painting with Pure White Lead does not necessarily mean painting white. Any color may be added to Pure White Lead, producing any desired shade of color.

The standing of Pure White Lead Paint is attested by the fact that every other paint pigment is sold either mixed with Pure White Lead, or fraudulently labeled as Pure White Lead, or as a composition of unknown ingredients claimed to be "good as Pure White Lead," "better than Pure White Lead," etc.

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All lead packed in 1907 bears this mark

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"A Talk on Paint" and "Art in House Painting," which give valuable information on the paint subject and show color schemes for house-painting. Sent free upon request.

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The boycott against American goods in China has been suppressed.

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James McGune, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

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THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

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No. 226, How to Play Second Base.
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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning June 9.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—How to help those who are younger than ourselves.—Matt. xviii, 1-6.

The attitude of the disciples of Christ toward children in their relation to Christ was that He should not be disturbed by them. It must therefore have seemed like the irony of fate when in their discussion of greatness in the kingdom of heaven the Master should have placed a little child in their midst and have said, "Except ye be converted and become as little children ye shall not enter the kingdom of heaven." They had thought children unworthy of His notice. He declares that unless they become like children they could not enter, much less be great, in the kingdom. Christ's rebuke of the disciples when they attempted to keep children from Him and His use of a child as an object lesson on what a Christian should be should deeply impress us that we should seek the proper attitude toward children, and this is certainly one of helpfulness. We should ever strive to be a help rather than a hindrance to those who are younger than ourselves, and especially to the boys and girls with whom our lives come in contact as parents, teachers or Endeavor workers.

The importance of helping the young is supported by a number of serious reasons. (1) It is the time of life when they are most easily influenced for good or evil. Their characters are in the stage of formation, and a word or an act may deeply impress them, even exert an influence upon them for life. Which way shall our acts influence them, upward or downward? (2) Children are naturally religiously inclined. That they inherit sinful dispositions cannot be denied. Let the occasion arise and it is wonderful how naturally they will deceive and utter falsehoods. But at the same time how easily they believe in God, and how real their faith in God and Christ and heaven is! They should therefore be encouraged along these lines and never be allowed to drift away from them, for it is often such a difficult matter to win them back. (3) The children of today will be the men and women of tomorrow, and the cares and burdens of the world will rest upon them. Who are the leaders in business, in state and in church today? Those who but a few years ago (how wonderfully few they seem) were boys and girls, with no thought of life's seriousness, ofttimes frivolous and sometimes almost driving parents, teachers and friends to despair. But deal not too harshly with the perverse boy and the frivolous girl. In a few years, years that will seem like days, the burdens of life may develop that boy into the most stalwart manhood, and a deep sorrow may touch the heart of that girl which will instantly change her into a woman of strength and of blessing.

But how may we use our influence for good toward those who are younger, especially the children? (1) We must understand them and gain their confidence. We must find the key to their little hearts, whatever it is, and it is usually love. Children love to be loved, and they can appreciate true affection and respond to it. (2) We must trust them. There is honor among children. They soon know whether you are truthful or suspicious. And a suspicious person never wields a good influence upon children. It is remarkable how soon they learn to return confidence for confidence and suspicion for suspicion. (3) We must set them a good example. It is useless for you to preach to children if you do not practice as well as preach. Those who are older and whose senses have been dulled by the passing of years may be imposed upon sometimes, but not so with children. Their alert minds soon discover inconsistencies. (4) Win them for Christ. This is the greatest thing. Win them while they are young. Let the overcautious and unduly pious think and say what they may please, but win the children and young for Christ at the earliest possible moment and bind them forever to Him and to His church. Get them into His kingdom and by the grace of God help to keep them there, that they may never know anything else than to love and serve God and to delight to worship in His sanctuary.

But children and young people have responsibilities as well as privileges. They should love and obey their parents, reverence and respect their elders and strive to please those who are giving time and care in training them up in the fear of the Lord. They should also respond to the efforts of others to win them for Christ and should "remember their Creator in the days of their youth."

BIBLE READINGS.

Deut. v, 16; vi, 6-9; xxx, 1-3; Prov. i, 7-15; vi, 20-23; xv, 1-5; xxii, 6; Eccl. xii, 1; Luke xviii, 15-17; Eph. vi, 1-3.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

June 9: "Becoming Skilled Workmen." (Christian Education.) "Give diligence to present thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."—II Tim. ii, 15.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, D. D.

Passages for reference—John iii, 21; I Cor. iii, 6-9; II Cor. ix, 8; Heb. xiii, 20, 21; Rev. xiv, 13.

The final test of a true Christian education is the ability to pass the examination of God. This seems to be Paul's idea, and he is continually emphasizing the need of being filled with all the knowledge of God.

Three things are essential to the acquirement of a real education of the Christian kind. There must be, first, acquisition; second, response; third, reproduction.

As to the first, it must be recognized that we come into a world which is fixed and unchanging in its elements and laws. Things have a certain nature and act in a certain orderly fashion. This is so in the realms of matter, mind and spirit. This state of things and the ways in which they act make up the truth in regard to them. If now we could discover the nature of God and the way in which He does and add it to this other we should have the complete range of actuality. That would be the truth, full and complete.

Our first task is to show things as they really are, so far as we know them at all. This is not an easy matter. Many things look alike, and it takes skill to distinguish them accurately. We come into the world with senses and all other powers untrained and inevitably make many mistakes before we acquire accuracy in the use of any faculty even when we try our best. Most of us are stupid and stubborn and indolent and prefer ease to accuracy and so never train ourselves rigidly to close observation. We have eyes, but we do not see correctly; ears, but are not attentive to hear, and so of the thousand things taking place we observe but a very few, and even these we put so little attention upon that we rarely understand them correctly. The false and absurd get fast hold of us because we have not learned to observe closely and find the truth.

The second factor is as important as the first. There must be insight as well as eyesight. "As a man believeth in his heart so is he." Our inner nature often makes us desire that things should be in a certain way and act in a particular manner. This very wish influences every sense until we seek not the knowledge of actual truth, but the confirmation of our wishes. Until this inner prejudice is removed the eyes and ears will never report accurately concerning the outer world. The blue glass of the mind will make all the world outside appear to be blue, when in fact it may be white.

No less important in Christian education than accuracy of observation and a mind receptive of the truth is the third requisite, the ability to reproduce the truth as it is observed and acquired in inner thought and feeling and choice. What one thinks clearly and feels deeply he will strive earnestly to express. The outer fact has possessed him and shaped his inner life. This inner conviction he must manifest in outward act, speech and look. In a very deep sense he has become identified with the truth he has seen by outer and inner sight. He is disturbed until he can give outward expression to his inner self. He believes, therefore he must speak.

In a most real sense he has heard God speak, and he cannot rest until he has spoken God's word after Him.

Christian education means all this. We must see things as they are in reality, must see them with the soul's eye and know them as truth. We must then train all our powers to the accurate representation of them.

IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

The ship's bell is struck every half hour to announce the time.

The quarter deck must always be saluted on being approached.

The master at arms or chief of police is the only man in the ship, not being an officer, allowed to wear a sword.

From the minute a ship commissions to the day of paying off there is always an officer on watch day and night without intermission.

Grog is always mixed with three parts water before being served out to the men. Warrant officers and petty officers alone receive it undiluted.

At any time of the day or night a man may be called upon for duty if necessary. Leave to go on shore is regarded as a privilege and not a right.

An officer's sword at a court martial is laid on the table, point toward him, when he enters to hear the finding if he has been adjudged guilty. It is reversed if he is acquitted.

In New York's Swell Restaurants.

The tables that appear to be reserved in the fashionable Fifth avenue restaurants are very rarely occupied by the persons whose names appear on the slip which the waiter sticks into a glass to show that Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones is expected. "We have to put some tables out of the reach of the public," one of the head waiters told a reporter, "as there are certain patrons whom we could not afford to send away. The only way of doing that is to pretend that we are reserving the tables for somebody. Then when a patron whom we could not possibly refuse arrives and must have a place we can always tell him that the table was taken, but that the parties have not turned up. That satisfies him and keeps other guests quiet as well."—New York Sun.

Gravitation.

Gravitation as a supposed innate power was noticed by the Greeks and also by Seneca, who speaks of the moon attracting the waters, about 38 B. C. Kepler investigated the subject about 1615, and Hooke devised a system of gravitation about 1674. The principles of gravity were demonstrated by Galilei at Florence about 1633, but it was not until the great Newton stepped upon the stage that the matter was fairly settled. The others had guessed. Newton proved, and to Newton unquestionably belongs the high honor of having shown us the true mechanism of the heavens.—New York American.

Shorten the Agony.

"Say," exclaimed the man in the chair, "hurry up and get through shaving me."

"Why," replied the barber, "you said you had plenty of time."

"I know, but that was before you began to use that razor."—Philadelphia Press.

The Real Difficulty.

Boarder—You can divide a chicken with mathematical accuracy, Mrs. Hashington. Mrs. Hashington—Dividing it is easy enough. I wish I could multiply it.—London Answers.

PARIS THEATERS.

Manners and Customs That Strike an American as Peculiar.

It is not the play or the acting or the applause that attracts and holds the attention of the American who is attending for the first time a Parisian opening. It is the audience. In the first place, the predominance of men in the best orchestra seats will provoke a question which brings forth the information that in the majority of the better class theaters in Paris the first three rows of the orchestra are sold almost exclusively to men, and, as far as it is possible, the box office favors men for the body of the house, principally because they do not wear hats and do not therefore obstruct the view of those sitting behind. Before the curtain goes up the stranger glances about and is surprised to discover jewels and gowns decollete in the highest balconies, the part of the theater known in America as "peanut heaven." Both men and women, dressed as for a grand ball, are perched away up at least three flights of stairs, and during entr'actes they come down and promenade with the others and visit their friends, and few are the wiser as to the location of their seats. The very fact of being present at an important opening is enough to give a certain social precedence, even though they sat on the rafters or clung to the chandeliers.

Another feature which attracts the American is that during the entr'actes the men who do not join the promenade stand up and don their hats the moment the curtain is down, and they spend the entire twenty or twenty-five minutes inspecting their neighbors through opera glasses. There is much activity in the balconies and in the boxes, caused by the social calls which are being exchanged. In the orchestra rows and family circles the men and the women stand up, and opera glasses are used freely by both, and many little flirtations are enjoyed between those in the balconies, or loges, and those on the first floor.

It is not considered rude to level glasses at any one, whether within a few feet or up in the balcony, but it is rather considered a compliment to the face or more often the shoulder that attracts such close inspection. It is true that the French are famed for their polished manner, but it is equally true that in the eyes of an American the roughest cowboy possesses a better appreciation of refinement than the dapperest member of the French nobility, and especially is this noticeable in a theater.—Harriet Quimby in Leslie's Weekly.

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Either in TIN, TIN SHINGLES, GALVANIZED or any METAL ROOFING.

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It is important that the citizens of Mapleton and the surrounding country should patronize us for the following reasons; first that we are new in the business and therefore can supply you with fresh goods, second that we handle a complete line, and last but not least, prices are moderate. In order to convince you that this is true we will quote a few prices.

Soft A sugar	5½c,	granulated sugar	6c,
eggs	15c,	best on record flour	$1.40,
garden rakes and hoes	25c,	scrap tobacco	5c
cigars 1 to 5c each,		or 6 packs for	25c

Your Patronage is Solicited.

NORRIS & DELL,
Mapleton - - - Penna.

FISHER'S
Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Bert Barber, of Elton, Wis., says "I have only taken four doses of your Kidney and Bladder Pills and they have done more than any other medicine has ever done. I am still taking the pills as I a perfect cure." Mr. Barber refers to DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, which are unequaled for Backache, weak kidneys, inflamation of the bladder and all urinary troubles. A weeks treatment for 25c. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 23, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	F Li P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entriken	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and C. Co. Time Table No. 24, in Effect Monday, January 7, 1907.

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . LEAVE	9 15	3 50		
Mount Union Yard	9 20	3 55	11 20	
Augh. Mills	9 32	4 08	11 32	
Shirley	9 45	4 20	11 45	
Orbisonia	10 00 / 10 10	4 35 / 4 45	12 00 / 1 35	5 30
Booher Junction	10 15	4 50	1 40	5 34
Pogue	10 22	4 57	1 50	5
Three Springs	10 33	5 12	2 05	5
Saltillo	10 40	5 25	2 15	5 5
Kimmel	11 00	5 45	2 35	6 10
Cole's	11 13	5 58	2 50	6 38
Rocky Ridge	11 18	6 03	2 55	6 38
Martins	11 23	6 08	3 00	6 40
Cook's	11 28	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 40	6 25	3 15	6 50
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE				7.05
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE				4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 40	8 25	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 50	8 35	4 40
Martins	6 20	12 54	8 39	4 44
Rocky Ridge	6 25	12 58	8 43	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 03	8 48	4 53
Kimmel	6 38	1 10	8 56	5 01
Saltillo	7 00	1 30	9 18	5 25
Three Springs	7 10	1 38	9 25	5 32
Pogue	7 25	1 50	†9 37	5 42
Booher Junction	7 35	1 58	9 45	5 50
Orbisonia	7 40 / 7 55	2 05 / 2 10	9 50 / 10 10	5 55
Shirley	8 10	2 25	10 25	
Augh. Mills	8 20	2 35	†10 35	
Mt. Union Yard	8 35	2 50	11 55	
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 40	2 55		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	6 55	Lv . . Orbisonia . .	Ar 7 45	5 45
4 57	7 00	Groves Quarry	7 40	5 39
4 58	7 01	*Blacklog	7 39	5 38
5 06	7 08	*Cedar Rock	7 32	5 30
5 09	7 10	*Locke Valley	7 30	5 27
5 15	7 15	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 7 25	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

Train No. 8 will have right of track over train No. 1 between Orbisonia and Coles.

All trains run daily except Sunday

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.

†S—Regular Stop, F—Stop on signal. —Trains will not stop.

Pennsylvania R. R. Trains Leave Mt. Union

WESTWARD—5 27 a. m., 7 48 a. m., 9 39., a. m. 11 02 a. m., 4 16 p. m., 4 51 p. m., 7 21 p. m.

EASTWARD—6 17 a. m., 8 59 a. m., 11 58 a. m., 12 51 p. m., 3 11 p. m., 5 55 p. m., 7 29 p. m., 10 32 p. m.

R. S. SEIBERT, President and Gen Mgr. E. C. HALL, Superintendent.

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KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE
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The flags are three by five feet, hand sewed, fast colors, guaranteed fast to sun and rain. Top of flag has heavy canvas band with large brass grommets. Positively no advertising on it. These flags retail at $2.00. For $3.50 you can get THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY PRESS for a year and one of these fine flags. You ought not miss this great chance to get a flag almost free. Send your order in TO-DAY!

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Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

L. W. ZERBY, Jeweler,

SOLID GOLD RINGS,

Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

A Package of Empress Chocolates for Your Best Girl.
THE LEADER.

THE NEW IDEA KENNEDY'S Moves the Bowels
THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE LAXATIVE Best for Children
COUGH SYRUP HONEY AND TAR Clover Blossom on Every Bottle
E. C. DeWITT & CO. CHICAGO

Nearly all other cough cures are constipating, especially those containing Opiates. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar moves the bowels, contains no Opiates.

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